635

Under the Wazīr Wazārat are *tahsīldārs* and sometimes sub-divisional officers. All these officers exercise revenue, civil, and criminal jurisdiction, with regular stages of appeal. In revenue cases the appeal lies to the governor, and from him to the revenue minister. In civil and criminal judicial cases the appeal lies to the Chief Judge of Jammu. From him there is an appeal to the judicial minister, who is virtually the final court, and it is only on rare occasions that an appeal is made from him to the Mahārājā. All death sentences passed by the Chief Judge require the confirmation of the Mahārājā. In 1900–1 there were eighty-one courts of all grades, of which eight exercised criminal jurisdiction only. Although there is a centralized form of government as in British India, the real power rests with the *tahsīldār*, and distance and the absence of easy communications are practically checks on the use or abuse of appeals.

691

Before 1892, when the law of limitation was introduced into Jammu, litigation was not very heavy and the people frequently settled their differences out of court. The improvement in the courts, and the effects of this alteration in the law, are shown by the fact that the number of suits for money or movable property increased from an average of 3,735 during the ten years ending 1890 to 10,766 in the next decade, and was 12,160 in 1900–1. The system of registration for deeds resembles that in British India. In 1900–1 the number of documents registered was 1,348.

674

Crime is not serious in the Jammu province; but there has been an increase in cases of theft, hurt, and mischief, due to the greater activity of the police force, which is being gradually assimilated to the rules and procedure prevailing in British India. In the whole State 17,320 persons were brought to trial in 1900–1, of whom 2,169, or 13 per cent., were convicted.

635

In Kashmīr the *tahsīls* in the valley are superintended by the governor himself, while those of the Muzaffarābād district are in charge of a Wazīr Wazārat subject to the governor and the Chief Judge, whose offices are in Srīnagar.

652

Finance. The finances of the State are immediately controlled by an accountant-general, who for some years has been lent by the British Government. The revenue and expenditure for 1895–6, 1900–1, and 1905–6 are shown in tables at the end of this article (pp. 84–5). In the last year the total revenue was 93 lakhs, the chief items being land revenue (38·9 lakhs), forests (13 lakhs), customs and octroi (9·2 lakhs), and scientific and minor departments (2·2 lakhs). The expenditure of one crore included

public works (30·8 lakhs), military (13·8 lakhs), privy purse and courts (10·9 lakhs), scientific and minor departments (2·1 lakhs), and land revenue (6·1 lakhs). The State is very prosperous, and has more than 46 lakhs invested in securities of the Government of India. 652

Currency. The British rupee is now the only rupee used in the State. Previously three coins were current: namely, the *khām* rupee, value 8 annas, bearing the letters J.H.S. (these letters have given rise to many stories, but they were really a mint-mark to indicate Jammu, Hari Singh); the *chilki* rupee, value 10 British annas; the *Nānak shāhi* rupee, value 12–16 British annas. 436

Weights and measures. The *kharwar* or ass-load, which has for centuries past been the standard of weight, is equivalent to 177⅓ lb. The word is usually abbreviated to *khar*. Land measures are calculated not by length and breadth, but by the amount of seed required by certain areas of rice cultivation. It has been found by measurements that the *kharwar* of land—that is, the rice area which is supposed to require a *kharwar's* weight of rice-seed—exactly corresponds to 4 British acres. For length, the following measure is used:— 804

1 *girā* = 2¼ inches.
16 *girās* = 1 *gaz*.
20 *girās* = 1 *gaz*, in measuring *pashmina* cloth.

There is no sealed yard measure in Srīnagar, but from frequent experiment it was found that the *gaz* of 16 *girās* is about ½ inch longer than the British yard.

Land revenue. Tenures. The land revenue system has been described as *ryotwāri* in ruins. It is probable that the methods of administration introduced under Akbar led to a fictitious joint responsibility, but this was never fully accepted. The land was regarded as the absolute property of the State, and the cultivators were merely tenants holding from year to year, with no rights in the waste land. Within the village, however, the cultivators recognised the acquisition of what may be called a right of occupancy acquired by long prescription (*istrār*). At the settlement which commenced in 1887 this custom was accepted by the State, and permanent hereditary rights were conferred on persons who agreed to pay the assessment fixed on the land entered in their names. The right is not alienable by sale or mortgage, and the holder is called an *asāmi*. Besides the ordinary village occupants there were grantees, but these have gradually been converted into *asāmis*. 423 651

Settlement. Under the local Sultāns the State share of produce was 651

27 per cent. The incidence of revenue varies from about 10 annas to Rs. 12 per acre, and represents an all-round rate of about 30 per cent. of the gross produce. Regular settlements have also been completed in other parts of the State, such as Gilgit, Jammu, and Baltistān. The total receipts from land revenue amounted to 38·9 lakhs in 1905–6.

Miscellaneous revenue. Excise.

The Excise department of the State is chiefly concerned with the manufacture and sale of liquor, including wine and brandy, at the Gupkar distillery. In 1900 the administration was examined by an officer lent by the British Government, and as a consequence private distilleries in the province of Jammu were entirely closed. The total receipts in 1900–1 were only Rs. 50,000, but by 1905–6 they had risen to Rs. 1,37,000.

Stamps.

In 1905–6 the total revenue from stamps was 2·22 lakhs, of which 1·6 lakhs represented receipts from judicial stamps.

Customs and octroi.

A considerable income is derived from customs and octroi levied on the trade which passes into the State. The receipts amounted to 9·2 lakhs in 1905–6.

Cesses.

Cesses are levied, amounting to 12½ per cent. on the land revenue, for the following objects: payments to *lambardārs* (village headmen), 5 per cent.; *patwāris* and *saildārs*, 4½ per cent.; education, ¾ per cent.; and roads, 2½ per cent.

Municipalities.

There are two municipal committees in the State, one at Srīnagar, and the other at Jammu, presided over by the Chief Medical Officer, Kashmīr, and the governor of the Jammu province, respectively. The members are nominated by the Darbār as representatives of different communities. There is no separate municipal fund; the State provides the expenditure for municipal and sanitary purposes, while the receipts, such as octroi, are likewise credited to the general revenues. The expenditure in 1905–6 was Rs. 92,000, of which Rs. 6,400 was met from fees and taxes and the balance by a grant from the State. In other towns conservancy establishments are maintained, which are under the municipal committee of the province in which the town is situated. Great improvements have lately been made in the drainage system of Jammu town.

Public works.

The expenditure on public works in 1905–6 was 30·8 lakhs, and will always be heavy. The maintenance of long lines of communication between Kashmīr and India and between Kashmīr, Gilgit, and Ladākh, the cost of buildings in Srīnagar and Jammu, and the enormous losses which have to be repaired when great floods and earthquakes occur render a large annual outlay inevitable. The road from Kohāla to Bāramūla alone

653

cost 22 lakhs to construct, and the road from Kashmir to Gilgit cost, in the first instance, 15 lakhs. In 1901 the construction of a cart-road from Jammu to Udhampur was sanctioned. In 1905-6 the utilization of the Jhelum river for a great electric power scheme was taken in hand, and 4·6 lakhs was spent on it. The State Engineer is usually an officer lent by the British Government; and the State is divided into eight divisions, known as Kashmir, Jammu, the Jhelum valley, Gilgit, Udhampur cart-road, Palace, Jhelum power, and Jammu irrigation.

704 [652] Army.

The expenditure on the army is heavy, amounting to nearly 14 lakhs in 1905-6, but the administration is sound and economical, and there is considerable efficiency. The State has splendid materials for an army, as the Dográs are, in the opinion of competent authorities, second to none in martial qualities. The commander-in-chief up to the year 1900 was assisted by a British officer as military adviser. The first military adviser was Colonel (afterwards Sir) Neville Chamberlain, to whose energy and tact the State owes its present efficient and well-equipped force. The army consists of two mountain batteries, one horse artillery and one garrison battery, one squadron Kashmir Lancers, one troop body-guard cavalry, 7 regiments of infantry, and 4 companies of sappers and miners, with a total strength of 6,283. Out of this the State maintains a force of 3,370 Imperial Service troops, the remainder being called regular troops. Jammu, the winter capital, has a strong garrison. Imperial Service troops are stationed at Satwári cantonment, about 3 miles from Jammu, on the opposite bank of the Tawi river. Two regiments of regular infantry and a garrison battery are stationed at Srinagar, and small detachments of infantry are detailed from this garrison for Bandipura, Leh, Skárdu, Padar, and various other posts. The troops in Gilgit, the northernmost part of the State, consist of two regiments of Imperial Service infantry, a battery of four mounted guns, and two companies of the Kashmir sappers and miners. Detachments of infantry are supplied to the frontier posts of Gupis, Chilás, &c., and the battery is stationed at Bunji and Ruttoo. The troops at the Gilgit, Ladákh, and Skárdu frontiers are relieved biennially. The Imperial Service infantry regiments are armed with Lee-Metford rifles, and the regular regiments with Enfield-Sniders. The mountain batteries are equipped with 2·5 inch guns, and the cavalry are armed with lances and carbines. A number of forts partially armed are scattered all over the country. The State army is commanded by General Rája Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., younger brother of the Mahárája.

Serious crime is rare, and the force of regular police is comparatively small. It includes 3 assistant superintendents, 9 inspectors, 297 subordinate officers, and 1,213 constables, costing about 5·2 lakhs annually. The force is controlled by two Superintendents for the chief provinces of Jammu and Kashmir. Police duties in the villages are performed by the *chaukidárs*, who are generally Dums in the Jammu province, and are paid by the villagers. The responsibility of the headman for reporting crime is insisted on. A training school for regular police is maintained, and the system of identifying convicts by thumb impressions has been introduced. In 1904-5, only 2,076 cognizable cases were reported, of which 640, or 30 per cent., ended in conviction. Police.

Central jails are maintained at Jammu and at Srinagar, and seven small jails in outlying places. Both the Central jails are usually overcrowded, the daily average number of prisoners in 1904-5 being 543. The expenditure in the same year was Rs. 47,000 on the Central jails, and Rs. 3,600 on the others; and in 1905-6 a total of Rs. 54,000. Convicts are employed in printing, paper-making, and other minor industries in the Srinagar jail, and in printing, weaving, and manufacturing industries at Jammu. The receipts for jail manufactures in 1905-6 were Rs. 18,000. Jails.

The Census of 1901 showed how little attention was formerly paid to education. In that year only 2 per cent. of the population could read and write. Among males the proportion rises to 3·8 per cent., while among the total female population only 1,060 were literate. Hindus appear to be much better educated than Muhammadans. In 1900-1 the State maintained 87 schools, attended by 6,197 boys. By 1905-6 the number of State schools had risen to 134, including two high schools, a normal school, 7 Anglo-vernacular and 12 vernacular middle schools, and 133 primary schools. Besides these, 3 girls' schools are maintained by the State at Srinagar; and there are one aided girls' school at Jammu, two aided high schools and an aided middle school at Srinagar, and an aided middle school at Jammu. Sanskrit schools attached to the State high schools, one at Jammu and the other at Srinagar, teach up to the Shástri standard. The total number of pupils in all the schools was 11,460. The department is under the control of the foreign minister, who is aided by an inspector and two assistant inspectors of schools. There being no State college, 17 scholarships are annually granted by the Darbár to students for prosecuting their studies at colleges at Lahore. Two scholar- Education.

871 ships of Rs. 4,000 each have also been sanctioned for training State subjects abroad in useful arts, &c. Ten stipends of the value of Rs. 8 a month are granted in the Srinagar normal school, and thirteen of the value of Rs. 1,944 are awarded to students sent up for training in the normal school and training college at Lahore, while two teachers are annually sent to the latter on the full pay of their appointments. The total expenditure on education in 1903-6 was 1·05 lakhs, compared with only Rs. 45,000 in 1900-1.

An Arts college was opened at Srinagar in 1905 by the trustees of the Central Hindu College, Benares, in connexion with the Hindu high school, and the Maháráját has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,600 per annum for the college and school from the year 1906.

743 Medical. The State maintains at Srinagar two hospitals, two dispensaries with accommodation for in-patients, and a leper asylum, and at Jammu two hospitals for the civil population, besides military hospitals at Jammu and at Sirwáni cantonment. In 1904-5, besides these, forty-three dispensaries were maintained in the State. Two chief medical officers are in charge of the Jammu and Kashmír provinces, and the Agency Surgeon supervises work in Gilgit. The Medical department of the State is under the control of a Superintending Surgeon. In 1904-5 the total number of patients treated was 401,120, of whom 4,338 were in-patients, and 11,830 operations were performed. The expenditure was 1·3 lakhs. In addition to the State institutions, valuable work is being done by the medical mission, which has a large hospital at Srinagar and a hospital at Anantnág. The leper asylum referred to above is also managed by them for the Darbár.

751 Vaccination. The staff for vaccination consists of eighteen men, who work in the province of Jammu in winter, and in that of Kashmír in summer. Vaccination is not compulsory, but a good deal of work is done by the exercise of tact and moral persuasion. In 1904-5 the number of persons successfully vaccinated in both provinces was 33,784, while 4,000 vaccinations were also carried out in Gilgit. The people of Ghizar, Yásin, Ashkuman, and Chilás districts formerly refused vaccination, but are now accepting it. The total expenditure in 1905-6 was Rs. 5,685. Inoculation is practised by the people in the frontier districts, but not elsewhere.

913 Bibliography. [F. Bernier: *Voyages* (1699).—G. T. Vigne: *Travels in Kashmir, Ladak, Iskardo* (1842).—A. Cunningham: *An Essay on the Arian Order of Architecture as exhibited in the Temples*

TABLE IV

Principal Sources of Revenue, Kashmír

(In thousands of rupees)

	1899-6.	1900-1.	1909-6.
Opening balance	29,53	41,11	38,26
Land revenue	35,73	36,78	38,91
Customs and cesses	4,11	7,61	5,18
Grazing fees	2,37	2,33	4,84
Excise	37	50	1,37
Receipts from State property in India	1,91	42	36
Stamps	1,37	1,73	2,11
Courts of law	17	30	31
Jails	3	7	19
Post Office	11	—	—
Telegraphs	3	6	8
Scientific and minor departments	2,71	2,70	2,11
Servitudes	7	1,17	14,00
Interest	81	1,06	2,58
Forests	8,09	8,83	13,01
Military	25	29	35
Public works	14	45	55
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	67,40	74,56	91,99
Debt and remittances	1,42,70	1,77,04	3,61,73
Grand total	2,39,63	2,93,71	4,91,98

3: Imperial Gazetteer G-3 (1889-95) 1909 AV1 Kashmir AV1

TABLE V

Principal Items of Expenditure, Kashmir

(In thousands of rupees)

652

	1895-6.	1900-1.	1905-6.
Land revenue	3,15	4,77	6,12
Customs	...	73	1,30
Forests	2,55	2,95	3,98
Post Office	16	...	...
Telegraphs	77	26	29
Privy purse and courts	9,24	8,46	10,87
General administration	1,78	2,49	3,27
Courts of law	68	88	1,22
Jails	32	47	54
Police	1,48	1,97	2,05
Education	37	50	1,05
Medical	83	1,39	1,57
Political	1,74	2,36	9,38
Scientific and minor departments	72	1,03	2,11
Sericulture	18	4,63	7,53
Pensions and gratuities	1,10	1,34	1,32
Stationery and printing	20	64	48
Stables, &c.	1,01	1,34	1,47
Refunds	36	25	54
Military	13,44	11,69	13,82
Public works	12,62	15,80	20,80
Miscellaneous	8,57	1,33	1,71
Total	61,03	65,52	1,01,42
Debt and remittance	1,54,27	1,81,52	3,57,03
Total	2,15,30	2,47,04	4,58,45
Closing balance	24,13	45,68	34,53
Grand total	2,39,63	2,92,72	4,92,98

4: Durand G-3 (1888-93) 1900 AV1 Kashmir AV I

denied. I studied the maps very carefully, and tried to get information which would settle the point one way or the other, but the phantom always eluded me, and the will-o'-the-wisp led me on: my judgment, backed by the experience of Ney Elia, was against the possibility of the existence of such a pass; still there might be one. Some of the shrewdest Kashmir officials believed in it, and they were most anxious to probe the mystery, for, in case of any further trouble with Hunza, a turning road might be invaluable. Their view was that the road existed, but that the friendship between the Hunza Chief and the local Rajas of Baltistan, who were closely connected, prevented the secret being divulged. It was essential to discover the truth and to set the matter at rest.

The Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Frederick Roberts, come in to Kashmir during my stay there, and the condition of the Kashmir army, and the best steps to make it efficient, were naturally discussed. It was ascertained that the nominal expenditure on the army the previous year had amounted to twenty-three lakhs, the real expenditure to about twenty-nine, which represented half the revenue of the State, and that the army numbered over seventeen thousand men, with sixty-six guns. The condition of the military machine has been described before. The first thing to be done was to reduce the army, and to organise the portion it was decided to keep up. This, however, did not come within my province; all that concerned me was the number and the condition of the troops which Kashmir was to keep on the frontier.

By the middle of June 1889 my preparations were virtually complete, and the passes were open. I had

312 operations were conducted below the town of Baramulla for removal of silt and other barriers. Scientific departments
474 were established. The Co-operative movement was introduced.

648 The assistance rendered to the British Empire in
175 times of emergency and war may also be briefly mentioned. The brilliant services of the State troops in the Black Mountain, Agror Valley and Tirah expeditions met with grateful appreciation of the British Government. The contribution of the State during the Great War in man power was the highest (31,000) among all Indian States.
652 The cost of maintaining the troops sent over-seas came to Rs. 1,11,00,000. In addition, the State contributed three-fourths of a crore to the war loan. Battle Honours were won by the State forces in several fronts in East Africa and Palestine.

642 The Constitution Act subsequently promulgated embodies the provisions of the proclamation of the 11th February, 1939. Its note-worthy features may be summarized as follows :—

645 (1) Subject to His Highness' inherent legislative, executive and judicial powers in relation to the State and his Government, the Council of Ministers, comprising the Prime Minister and such other Ministers of State as His Highness may appoint, is invested with the power of superintendence, direction and control of Civil Administration and Government of the State ;

(2) provision is made for the appointment of an Advocate General ;

646 (3) the legislature of the State is to consist of His Highness and the Praja Sabha, which comprises 75 members, excluding the President who is appointed by His Highness. The members of the Council are *ex-officio* members of the Praja Sabha and of the remaining members, 40 are elected and the rest nominated. Of the nominated members, not more than 8 (excluding members of the Council) are officials. The Praja Sabha has power to make laws for the whole of the State or any part thereof and for all the subjects of His Highness, wherever they may be.

652 Provision is made for laying before the Praja Sabha in
646 respect of every financial year, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for the year, and so much of the Budget estimate as relates to expenditure not charged to the revenues of the State is to be submitted to the Praja Sabha in the form of demands for grants. The Praja Sabha has the power to assent to or to refuse to assent to any demand or to assent to it subject to a reduction of the amount. The Council, however, has the power to restore the grant refused or reduced by the Praja Sabha, provided it considers that the expenditure is necessary for the carrying on of any department or for the discharge of the Council's responsibility for administration. Besides, His Highness may, in cases of emergency, authorize such expenditure as may in his opinion be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the State or any part
647 thereof, or for the carrying on of any department.

646 The principal matters reserved from the purview of
the Praja Sabha are :—

[643] (a) His Highness or any member of His Highness' family or the management of His Highness' household;

654 The saffron of Kashmir grown in one important locality
242 in the valley, is very famous. The Department has recently made some successful experiments in growing this saffron in Kishtwar in Jammu Province.

The Department also sends peripatetic parties of gardeners to the villages to demonstrate to the *zamindars* the operations connected with orchard laying. Demonstrations are given and the people educated regarding the control of pests. An Act for compulsory spraying of fruit plants has been promulgated. Agriculture, fruit, and flower shows are held annually at several places in the State to arouse the interest of the people in improved methods of agriculture, horticulture and floriculture.

The Department maintains poultry farms in which improved breeds are raised. Eggs and chicks are supplied to *zamindars* from these farms. His Highness' Government are a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Council has provided funds for (1) the San Jose Scale and the Woolly Aphis Research Scheme, (2) the Rice Research Scheme and (3) the Vegetable Seed Production Scheme in the State. A fruit survey scheme has also been sanctioned by the Council.

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657 The establishment of *panchayats*[1] in the villages of the
[647] State under the Panchayat Act has received a great fillip
623 since 1937 with the creation of a separate Department of Rural Development. To start with the Government
[652] sanctioned a lump sum grant of Rs. 40,000 for execution of improvement works. The grant was raised to Rs. 1,00,000 later. Subsequently the grant of Rs. 40,000 provided for the *kandi* water supply was transferred to this Department, raising the total to Rs. 1,40,000 in S. 1996-97. In S. 1999 the grant stood at Rs. 2,00,000. The *panchayats* do not merely decide petty cases. They are engaged in the work of rural reconstruction and are co-operating with the Government in the matter of execution of improvement schemes in rural areas. Besides providing free manual labour for construction of village roads and sinking of wells and similar other works, the *panchayats* have also made cash contributions for these public utility works. Villagers are also contributing towards the purchase of the community Radio sets, digging of wells,

[1] [ie, village councils, usually composed of five members -- Analyst]

wooden articles, silver-ware, knitted ware, leather and metal articles etc., are making steady progress. Two private joint stock concerns have taken up the manufacture of pearl barley, jams, oats, etc. A number of minerals like Bentonite, Barytes, Sulphur, Borax, Gypsum, Ochres, China clay etc., are being worked. A canning factory has been constructed and a glass factory is under construction. 471

Tata Sons Ltd., inquired into the condition of the existing power installations in the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces, and the measures necessary for making them function satisfactorily. But, as in the case of newsprint paper, the necessary machinery could not be imported to work out this large scheme. Provision has, however, been made for improving the existing installations, particularly in Jammu area, where the demand for power exceeds the capacity of the present installations. The Government continue to have under consideration the establishment of new sources of power to feed the growing industries of the State. 371

The Jammu and Kashmir Bank started in 1938 has already declared a dividend. It has taken over the treasury at Srinagar and will soon be taking over the treasury at Jammu. It has established branches in a number of towns in the two provinces. 652 453

Because of its natural scenery and cheapness of living, Kashmir has long attracted visitors. A Visitors' Bureau has been in existence for the guidance of visitors. Recently His Highness' Government have turned their attention to the development of the tourist traffic. Small Tourist Bureaus have been established at Rawalpindi, Suchetgarh, Jammu, Domel, Pahalgam, Nagin and Ganderbal to assist visitors on the spot and guide them. A Boulevard has been constructed in Srinagar along the banks of the lake at Gagribal. This road has added to the beauty of Srinagar and provided a good healthy place for morning and evening walks. A programme of providing more amenities to tourists, increasing the attractiveness of places of interest and extending the roads to beauty spots which are not easily accessible is being worked out. A hanging garden has been constructed at Gagribal for recreation of the visitors. The two islands, Rup Lank and Sona Lank, in Lake Dal have been improved. Pahalgam is being developed into an ideal hill station. To provide 484

484 greater housing accommodation for travellers, huts have been constructed at a number of places. It is proposed to construct a chain of huts in Jammu. The existing camping grounds have been improved and new ones provided. A cafe has been established at Kokarnag and a tea shop opened at Patni top. Facilities have been provided for anglers. The rules regarding fishing and shooting in the State are liberal and more and more licences are issued every year.

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701 Eight Units of the State Army have been placed, one after the other, at the disposal of the Government of India for active service outside the State. Of these, the two Mountain Batteries and the Artillery Training Centre have been transferred to the Indian Army permanently. The demand for recruits is being met, and the Government of India have raised a large number of recruits for the Indian Army from the State.

652 Against the expenditure of Rs. 8,81,500 incurred by the Government on the Army Department in connection with the measures connected with the war during 1939-40, the expenditure for war purposes in the Army Department rose to Rs. 25,62,000 during 1941-42 and Rs. 22,75,000 during 1942-43. The total Army expenditure in 1941-42 amounted to Rs. 76 lakhs. The pay of all ranks serving in the State Army was recently revised, and the rates of Kit and H. M. Allowances were raised from Rs. 50 and Rs. 15 respectively to Rs. 120 and Rs. 50 respectively.

648 The State forces have distinguished themselves in the battles of Keran (Eretrea) and Damascus (Syria). His Highness presented eighteen completely equipped motor ambulances, and also placed a portion of the Kashmir House, Delhi, at the disposal of the Government of India free of rent for the accommodation of Government offices. Recently, His Highness placed his Lock-heed plane at the disposal of the Government of India for use in connection with the war.

747 His Highness has set up an influential War Aid Committee with Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba as President to raise funds for providing comforts for the troops. His Highness subscribes a sum of Rs. 1,000 per mensem

But with the spread of education both academic and technical the progress in trades and crafts, the general awakening and the propagation of information regarding the discoveries of fresh mineral and other resources and the ways of utilising them the conditions have and are progressively improving and with the State lead the people will not be found lacking in the necessary enthusiasm to take up to the industrial modes of life. 433

Although the conversion of the big mineral resources such as Coal, Iron, Bauxite, Copper etc., into liquid wealth which will bring in an era of prosperity and material welfare in His Highness' territories is a question of time and money, yet the following minerals can be taken up for working immediately either through private capitalists or through the department itself and thus prove a source of augmenting the income of the State in some measure and at the same time opening out new careers for youngmen in these days of trade slump and unemployment :— 135

1. Sapphires of Paddar (Kishtwar tehsil).
2. Aquamarines of Dasu (Skardu tehsil).
3. Gypsum, Ochres, Lignite and Steatite.
4. Raw materials whose working will lead to the establishment of profitable Glass and Pottery industry, Cement industry and other chemical industries.

It is needless to mention that prosperity of many advanced countries of the World—Canada, France, Great Britain, Germany etc., has been due to the scientific exploitation of their mineral wealth (especially Coal and Iron occuring in close association with each other) and there is no reason why by working on similar lines the Jammu and Kashmir State which is so rich in mineral wealth and has got both Coal and Iron occuring side by side in the Reasi tehsil where large Hydro-electric power can also be developed from the Chenab river, should not one day assume the role of a big Industrial country redounding to the mutual prosperity of both the Ruler and the ruled. May the Almighty accelerate the advent of that millenium.

25. **Forests**—*Area.*—During this decade the area under the control of the Forest Department increased from 9·393 square miles to 10·141 square miles. This was due partly to more areas having been demarcated, but more largely to taking over the forests belonging to the Bhadarwah and Langet Jagir at the time of the assimilation by the State of His Highness' Private Domains. 647 652 [185]

Organization.—The main event during this decade was the re-organization of the department in June 1924, when the department was placed under a Chief Conservator with four Conservators for Jammu, Kashmir, Working Plans and Utilization. The number of Forest Divisions was also increased from 14 to 24.

Financial.—The expansion of the department's activities is best shown by the financial results. The following compares the results for 1977 and 1986-87 (in lacs of rupees):—

	1977.	1986-87.
Revenue ...	41·80	71·02
Expenditure ...	16·89	23·22
Surplus ...	24·91	47·80

During this decade the net income derived by the State from its forest estate nearly doubled.

State some measures vital to the advancement of the people, such as the Prevention of Infant Marriage Regulation, raising the age of consent to 14 for girls and 18 for boys and the stoppage of female infanticide amongst Rajputs and prohibition of juvenile smoking. Many of the improvements in trade, industry, communications, education, irrigation, sanitation etc. which have already been dealt with owe their origin to his solicitude to see his subjects happy and prosperous.

The administration is conducted by His Highness through Ministers (now headed by a Prime Minister) who enjoy large powers in their respective portfolios. His Highness has followed a policy of decentralization of powers in all branches of administration consistent with efficiency and good Government.

31. **Courts.**—The stability and growth of society hinges to a large extent on the efficient and speedy administration of justice through the channel of Judicial Courts and on the enactment of laws conducive to the welfare of the masses. The Census Report is not the proper place to record an account of the various salutary laws passed during the decade as the space is naturally limited and no justice can be done to the subject. As regards the Judicial system of the State it is modelled on the British Indian system of administration of justice with certain important differences such as the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction by the same judicial officers and the facilities allowed to litigants to appear personally in the High Court to plead their case. The separation for which a vigorous and persistent demand exists in British India is already in operation here.

The decade has witnessed the formation of a High Court Bench consisting of a Chief Justice and two Judges in supersession of the former system of a single Chief Justice of the High Court. His Highness takes a personal interest in the selection of Judges who can consequently compare favourably with their compeers in British India. The judiciary in the subordinate courts is recruited from amongst qualified hands who are either barristers or graduates of law.

The total number of Courts has increased as will be seen in the margin.

	Number of Courts.	
	1921.	1931.
Civil Courts ..	50	64
Criminal Courts ..	122	137
Revenue .. (excluding criminal) powers ..	98	87
Lawyers including Advocates ..	173	177

The number of suits disposed in 1931 comes to 21,904 while the suits filed number 20,641 which is a sure proof of the fact that justice is not deferred but promptly administered. Moreover the spirit of litigation seems on the decline as the number of suits filed in 1921 was 23,009. The expenditure of the Judicial Department has risen from Rs. 510,938 in 1921 to Rs. 648,246 in 1930. The highest expenditure was incurred in 1928 when it came to Rs. 733,302. The total cost of administration of justice for the decade is Rs. 7,008,725.

32. **Police.**—The decade has witnessed the augmentation of the Police Force in all ranks and a rise in the status and emoluments of these custodians of public peace and safety. The diagram in the margin will convince the reader of the rapid progress made in the State in this direction. The Executive and the Clerical Staff was separated. The total cost of Police Force in 1930 was Rs. 712,588 compared to Rs. 414,621 in 1920, giving an increase of 71·8 per cent. As regards offences, those against State and public tranquility, murders and other offences against person exhibited an increase, while

	1931
Inspector-General of Police ..	1
Deputy Inspector-General of Police ..	2
Superintendents of Police ..	7
Assistant Superintendents of Police ..	6
Inspectors ..	16
Sub-Inspectors ..	30
Head Constables ..	227
Constables ..	2,477

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The important constituents of cultivation are :—

162 Non-cultivating proprietors, cultivating owners, tenant cultivators and agricultural labourers.

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Class.	Total strength of earners.	Strength in 1921 of actual workers.	Percentage of total earners under cultivation.
Non-cultivating Proprietors	29,099	29,468	5
Cultivating Owners	234,051	932,040	53
Tenant Cultivators	193,257		34
Agricultural Labourers	11,848	3,882	2

The figures of earners under non-cultivating proprietors compare favourably with those of 1921 and if we add the working dependents of this group the figures will be in excess of those in 1921 by 14,571 *i. e.*, nearly 50 per cent. increase would be exhibited. The non-cultivating proprietors comprise only 5 per cent. of the total earners under cultivation which points to the fact that the holdings of land are generally small and cannot support a big lethargic class. The cultivating owners are the most numerous members of the profession which augurs well for the politico-economic stability of the State and its people as peasant proprietorship is a solid foundation of social structure. A peasant-proprietor evinces a keen interest in his work and is alive to the need of increasing the productivity of land without exhausting the soil, unlike the tenant-cultivator whose main interest is to get maximum yield from the land with minimum outlay or the non-cultivating proprietor who merely acts like a suction pump drawing the highest rent possible. The tenant-cultivators form 34 per cent. of the total earners of this class while agricultural labourers are only 2 per cent. The preponderance of tenant-cultivators is prejudicial to agricultural improvement and it is fortunate that their proportion is not over-whelming. The lowest figures for agricultural labour are probably due to errors of enumeration which have led to an inflation of the figures under general labourers.

652 654 **193 Government Aid to Agriculture.**—As stated in extenso in Chapter I of the Report agriculture is the subject of special concern with His Highness' Government. Irrigation has been extended on a large scale, co-operative societies have been started to finance agriculture, usury has been crushed, Agricultural Department is doing its utmost to introduce new crops and increase the quality and outturn of existing ones though its activities are practically confined to Kashmir Province only, remissions and suspensions of land revenue are frequent, Taccavi advances are made to agriculturists in distress, Veterinary hospitals are provided and some other special concessions have been made. The task so far accomplished is worthy of record though much remains to be done still. The chief drawbacks of agriculture are difficulties of communications and lack of marketting facilities together with the backwardness of people who have no scientific knowledge of the subject. Agricultural education is the first and foremost necessity for a country which has its being bound up with agriculture. The marvellous change that this sort of education can bring about will be clear from the statement of Mr. M. H. Jenkins, in his Report to the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, wherein he says "the results of agricultural education in Denmark have been something extraordinary. Danish butter is now the best in the world; in 1880 it was described by the British Vice-Consul at Copenhagan as 'execrably bad', the progress since is directly traceable to agricultural education". As circumstances are, the produce of all principal crops per acre is unenviably low compared to that of other countries and in spite of more than 70 per cent. of the population relying on this source of livelihood the State is not self-sufficing in matter of grain produce and has to import food staples in large quantities from outside.

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